Paradise.

I find that with the right attitude we can eliminate discomfort and feel great joy. then i came to the conclusion that we could build a device like a monument sort of thing that emits 'brain waves' to be picked up and will put people in a good mood. actually, i have been playing too many games that talk about mind control, but never mind.

So, i want to make a big device that makes us joyous. first we need to examine the human brain and find out how to secrete the joy gland. this is a trick to the body where we will have the effects of ecstasy the drug where we get it from our nirvana device to secrete the same hormone to all inhabitants of the city, or, even the world.

I know it is possible with drugs, but is it possible, in a much more limited 'supply' than the drug? and, is it possible to eradicate all forms of dishonesty too? think about it, if there was a feeling of dread at breaking the law, there would be less crimes, yes? so off we go to the wikipedia to learn how to get this effect, even if it is not used, it sounds like fun.

Quote by: **http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecstasy_(drug)**
MDMA has many effects on the human body and brain. It makes the brain release the chemicals serotonin, dopamine and norepinephrine.[4] During MDMA use the body also makes more of the hormones oxytocin and vasopressin.[5]

So, we need to find a way with radio waves or something like that to excrete these chemicals. if the brain works on neural interface, we need a way to emit something like radiation that will excrete these chemicals. after we have got that right, we can start secreting chemicals, or working towards this, on things that make it hard to kill, steal and otherwise commit crimes.

This has been sort of done through sounds. it is possible, i hear, to make someone poop while they listen to brown noise. now, i have heard brown noise and did not poop even though i set it up to maximum effects, but, the military and cia says it works. if we can make people poop, surely we can emit a noise that will make them more passive?

Or, we could emit a 'soft' message that attunes to our subconscious which would make us scared of committing crimes and to be joyous. this could be done with a lot of electricity, but, i suspect it will be used on whole cities at once, as the people in the suburbs - who will probably use it - will b left vulnerable to crime.

Healing pods.

Wouldn't it be nice if we could place people into one of those 'pods' we see on movies where they go into the fluids and then they get healed inside those glass things? of course, if it were a reality, things would look good. let's call it the healing pod?

Now, under a little bit of scrutiny, i have come to the conclusion that we need to supply the body with fuel to help the healing process. then we need to boost the rate of healing, maybe with some adrenaline or something? we just then need it to go faster, burning through fuel as it heals the body.

So, we need to heat the body. this may age the person, what, a few weeks or so, but it will see the person have more rapid healing. of course, we could observe

the closing of wounds in the old days with some hot plates or whatever, but, i don't think it needs to be that painful. if we were to use heat and fuel, we could easily heal the body, but it may be uncomfortable.

If the body was contained in the pod, with a gas mask for oxygen, then the person could be put out during the process. then, we could heat the fluid to fifty degrees centigrade or so, a temperature endured in the near east, and then the body could heal quickly. alternatively, we could try to designate an area of the body for the heat to be designated to, like with the old days wound closing idea.

Now, if the body is submerged inside the pod, it will be sweating a lot in these conditions. the trick is to regulate the breathing and water consumption of the body so that the healing can be realized, seeing as how they both use the same passages. if we insert a tube into the mouth, we could easily change from breathing to water consumption - water filled with proteins that go directly to the wounds or into the blood from the bladder or whatever - and then this can be realized. but, what about serious wounds where the person has lost limbs?

In that case, we could try to use my idea where we cut up an unfertilized zygote, and place it where we want the 'healing' to take place. it is just that, in the pod, the healing will be faster than normally walking around with a cast over our missing limbs. but, is there a faster way to regrow lost limbs?

If we were to try to go to the dna of the person, the code is there for the whole body. so, if we were to analyze the dna of the person, we could try to 'trigger' it into a 'working replacement.' this could be done by telling the dna that the limb is missing, and the growth may start anew. the trick, of course, will be identifying the exact area where the wound is or starts, and growing from there.

This will definitely be better than having a random sort of finger on your body!

If the wound starts at point xyz, then the dna needs to be analyzed until it is exactly at point xyz. how small do we go? we go as small as we can, using a laser processor in a computer to power this delicate procedure. that should be small enough to specifically tell the body where to grow from again. we may even be able to use this on maimed animals, and even to grow direct ivory for use by people that do use ivory for whatever ungodly practices they find for it.

So, we need to find this information in dna.

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DNA**
Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is a molecule that encodes the genetic instructions used in the development and functioning of all known living organisms and many viruses. DNA is a nucleic acid; alongside proteins and carbohydrates, nucleic acids compose the three major macromolecules essential for all known forms of life. Most DNA molecules are double-stranded helices, consisting of two long biopolymers made of simpler units called nucleotides—each nucleotide is composed of a nucleobase (guanine, adenine, thymine, and cytosine), recorded using the letters G, A, T, and C, as well as a backbone made of alternating sugars (deoxyribose) and phosphate groups (related to phosphoric acid), with the nucleobases (G, A, T, C) attached to the sugars.

DNA is well-suited for biological information storage. The DNA backbone is resistant to cleavage, and both strands of the double-stranded structure store the same biological information. Biological information is replicated as the two strands are separated. A significant portion of DNA (more than 98% for humans) is non-coding, meaning that these sections do not serve a function of encoding proteins.

The two strands of DNA run in opposite directions to each other and are therefore anti-parallel, one backbone being 3′ (three prime) and the other 5′ (five prime). This refers to the direction the 3rd and 5th carbon on the sugar molecule is facing. Attached to each sugar is one of four types of molecules called nucleobases (informally, bases). It is the sequence of these four nucleobases along the backbone that encodes biological information. Under the genetic code, RNA strands are translated to specify the sequence of amino acids within proteins. These RNA strands are initially created using DNA strands as a template in a process called transcription.

Within cells, DNA is organized into long structures called chromosomes. During cell division these chromosomes are duplicated in the process of DNA replication, providing each cell its own complete set of chromosomes. Eukaryotic organisms (animals, plants, fungi, and protists) store most of their DNA inside the cell nucleus and some of their DNA in organelles, such as mitochondria or chloroplasts.[1] In contrast, prokaryotes (bacteria and archaea) store their DNA only in the cytoplasm. Within the chromosomes, chromatin proteins such as histones compact and organize DNA. These compact structures guide the interactions between DNA and other proteins, helping control which parts of the DNA are transcribed.

Scientists use DNA as a molecular tool to explore physical laws and theories, such as the ergodic theorem and the theory of elasticity. The unique material properties of DNA have made it an attractive molecule for material scientists and engineers interested in micro- and nano-fabrication. Among notable advances in this field are DNA origami and DNA-based hybrid materials.[2]

What we need to find is the part of the dna that tells the body what to do. we could grow new eyes for people too, come to think of it. if we were to take a zygote, and find out how it works, we would need to use a test tube baby to monitor it - no shortage of that. so we take our test tube baby and watch it grow - what gets activated when it needs to grow, or, with our luck, they all are active att he same time throughout their lives.

So, what we need to do, is just tell it to grow! if we were to tell it to grow, it will stop when it reaches existing parts of the body, and all the 'force' will be applied to the one region missing. i figure with all the focus on one part of the body, things will go quickly.

To tell the body to grow, or in this case, regrow, we need to feed the dna. or, we could examine what happens to the body when it stops 'growing' and starts maintaining. this could be done examining a seven year old and a thirty year old i would say. if the bodies of these two people are different, we need to find out how they are different in the dna - a blood sample could be taken.

If the dna is hyperactive in one area, we need to find a way to heat it there, and boost it too. growth hormones could be injected into the dna and area to be regrown, and then we could regrow the limbs, fingers, eyes and other parts of the body. i suggest that we could remove the parts of the dna that are missing, and then trick the body into knowing they are missing and forming new dna for the missing ones, restarting the growing process. this could take a while, but with the person in the 'womb' of the pod, where it is warm, things should go well.

Curing paralysis.

This healing thing is great, but what about those people that are paralyzed? if only we could cure them too. if we were to operate on them, it would be expensive, so, we need a cheap cure for paralysis, i am not sure if one exists yet?

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paralysis**

Paralysis is loss of muscle function for one or more muscles. Paralysis can be accompanied by a loss of feeling (sensory loss) in the affected area if there is sensory damage as well as motor. A study conducted by the Christopher & Dana Reeve Foundation, suggests that about 1 in 50 people have been diagnosed with paralysis.[1] The word comes from the Greek παράλυσις, "disabling of the nerves",[2] itself from παρά (para), "beside, by"[3] + λύσις (lysis), "loosing"[4] and that from λύω (luō), "to loose".[5]

I have heard of 'robot suites' for people with paralysis to use to help them walk again, but i want to repair the actual system. if it worked once - the spine and muscles - and it is still there, we need to reignite the senses there. we need to give senses there as a shock, then get the shock to continue, i think.

So, to get the nervous system to recognize the area that used to work once, to work again, we need to maybe do it with dna? like with repairing the body, we could just recopy the dna over to the affected areas again? or, maybe this is a little harder?

Now, to get stimulation from the nervous system to those areas, we need to look at the difference between a working nervous system and a paralyzed one, yes? the difference is that the nerves are all interactive and reactive, so, we need to get these areas to become reactive again, as that is the normal functioning of the body.

If the reactions are set up to work properly, then they will read the information. let's first work with nerves rather than bones?

So, if the nerves were to be stimulated by more nerves in between them, mingling with the non working nerves and bunching them up, they could do this by using the dna of the affected person and copying them out, to make new nerves, maybe? if this was the answer, it would be fairly easy, but i have a feeling it is not. if the nerves were to be lame, then they need to be 'worked' to get feeling back into them, through simple exercises. but that is not enough! if the person were to shock them to life, then work them, maybe that will be like jump starting a car? the shock should be a chemical one, as the nervous system works on chemicals. if you want to jump start a person's nervous system's nerves, you should use chemicals.

Quote by: **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biochemistry**
Biochemistry, sometimes called biological chemistry, is the study of chemical processes within and relating to, living organisms.[1] By controlling information flow through biochemical signaling and the flow of chemical energy through metabolism, biochemical processes give rise to the complexity of life. Over the last 40 years, biochemistry has become so successful at explaining living processes that now almost all areas of the life sciences from botany to medicine are engaged in biochemical research.[2] Today, the main focus of pure biochemistry is in understanding how biological molecules give rise to the processes that occur within living cells, which in turn relates greatly to the study and understanding of whole organisms.

Biochemistry is closely related to molecular biology, the study of the molecular mechanisms by which genetic information encoded in DNA is able to result in the processes of life. Depending on the exact definition of the terms used, molecular biology can be thought of as a branch of biochemistry, or biochemistry as a tool with which to investigate and study molecular biology.

Much of biochemistry deals with the structures, functions and interactions of biological macromolecules, such as proteins, nucleic acids, carbohydrates and lipids, which provide the

structure of cells and perform many of the functions associated with life. The chemistry of the cell also depends on the reactions of smaller molecules and ions. These can be inorganic, for example water and metal ions, or organic, for example the amino acids which are used to synthesize proteins. The mechanisms by which cells harness energy from their environment via chemical reactions are known as metabolism. The findings of biochemistry are applied primarily in medicine, nutrition, and agriculture. In medicine, biochemists investigate the causes and cures of disease. In nutrition, they study how to maintain health and study the effects of nutritional deficiencies. In agriculture, biochemists investigate soil and fertilizers, and try to discover ways to improve crop cultivation, crop storage and pest control.

I suggest we stimulate the muscles and then feed the body the things that are relevant, or, simply feed the affected areas of the body the right things, or, even have muscle replacements? then we need to stimulate them with exercise to keep the signal going, until it is strong enough to function on it's own.

Now, for skeletal paralysis. if the spine is injured, or any other of the many bones, then we should do the same for that area or 'bone.' simply feeding it will bring it back to working conditions, as, it is because of lack of oxygen and blood and signals that make it shut down. actually, it should be exactly that. think of when you go to sleep - you will relax your muscles - and in the case of paralysis, it is often referred to as a sleeping limb or whatever, right? now, we just got to study what happens to people when they sleep, or, more specifically, their muscles.